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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

REPORT NO. [REDACTED]

## INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY China/Philippines

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Communists Formerly Active in the

PLACE

Philippines

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The following report consists of a paraphrase of the biographies of three members of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) who were formerly active in the Philippines, but were in Hong Kong at the time the documents were prepared. Each biography ends with a summary of the merits and defects of the individual concerned and appears to have been prepared to aid CCP leaders in Hong Kong in evaluating him. These summaries contain a number of ambiguous phrases and are therefore reproduced as they appear in the original translation, to avoid possible distortion of their meaning.

1. KUO Wen-chiang (郭汶江), also known as KUO Chien (郭健) and KUO Chih-hua (郭志華), is 32 years old, a native of Chinchiang, Fukien, and one of the proprietors of the Hsing Hua Company (醒華公司), an importing and exporting firm. His father and brother are merchants in the Philippines, and for a time he worked in his brother's shop as employee and broker.

During the Sino-Japanese War his activities on behalf of China brought him into association with members of the Communist Party. In the summer of 1939 he joined the "Philippine Overseas Chinese Comforting Party" and spent some time with the New Fourth Route Army in China. In November 1939, having been introduced by WANG Hsi-hsiung (王西雄), he joined the Communist Party in southern Anhwei Province. He subsequently held the following positions:

Political secretary of a sub-group of the Party training corps of the New Fourth Route Army, during a few months in 1940.

Secretary of a branch office of the shop-workers' association in Manila; member of the Working Committee of the shop-workers' association, Manila, 1941.

A leader in the armed resistance movement during the Pacific War.

Member of a special committee of the Party Organizing Committee, Mindanao, 1942.

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Secretary of the organization section of the Philippine Overseas Chinese Committee of the Communist Party, Manila, 1943. He was dismissed from this position because of a love affair and trading in opium.

Member of the Working Committee of the workers' movement, Manila, 1944.

Member of the Executive Committee of the Overseas Chinese Communists in the Philippines, 1945.

In the autumn of 1946 he left Manila for Hong Kong on the advice of the Communist Party.

Main good and bad points:

Thought: The chief drawback is the subjective views being unilateral. Like to collect materials. Attention only given to formality mostly and not to fact. Fond of using classical expressions without trying to understand them.

Chief drawback in conception: Being selfish and self-conceited. Fond of claiming merits and flattery. Cannot forbear being wronged. He did not like the others and therefore the question of disunity occurred everywhere.

Remarks: Spirit rather dull recently. On one hand this is because of the mistake in leadership, but the chief cause is selfishness. He does not like to be criticized. He grumbles about the organization and also his past work. He boasts of his merit when he has done something relating to organization and finance.

In order to educate and to save such a comrade, steps are being taken to conduct a review with him. A new report concluding the subject will be forwarded some other days. But it is our opinion that when he has been introduced to a contact we should pay special attention to his present financial position and the present financial position and the development of grievance against the Party. Every method should be used to educate him so as to rectify him in time.

2. WU Wen-kuo (吳文國) is 38 years old and a native of Woshan, Amoy. When he was twelve or thirteen years old his father, who worked in a shop in the Philippines, had WU Wen-kuo sent to the Philippines to learn business in a cousin's shop. The boy attended a local Overseas Chinese school in his spare time, and under the influence of his teachers became a member of the Kuomintang. He was employed by the Kuomintang branch as an accountant.

After several years of study in the Philippines he went to Chi Nan University in Shanghai and studied in the Normal School. There he came under the influence of leftists, and after the incident of 18 September 1931 he participated in anti-Japanese activities such as raising money for the 19th Route Army and doing propaganda work.

After his graduation, he returned to the Philippines where he worked as an accountant. His sympathies during the Chinese war of resistance against Japan brought him into association with several young Overseas Chinese revolutionaries, and he came to know the Philippines branch of the Armed

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People's Self-Defence Association, the Labor Federation, and other organizations, and communicated with them frequently.

He taught for one year in an Overseas Chinese school but left, together with a colleague named LIN (林), on account of his opposition to the conservatism of the headmaster. Having heard that the Chinese Communists had opened the North Shensi Public School, he went there, going by way of Hong Kong, Canton, Wuchang, Hankow and Sian. In Hong Kong he saw LIEN Kuan (連貫).

After graduating from the North Shensi Public School, he returned to the Philippines and in 1940 became a teacher in the Yee Long Chung Shan Middle School, a Kuomintang school. He encouraged his students to read progressive publications and so influenced ten of them that they later joined the CCP. As a result of his pro-Communist influence, he was dismissed from the school and from the Kuomintang.

At the outbreak of the Pacific War, he was headmaster of an Overseas Chinese school which closed when the Japanese invaded the Philippines. In March 1942, introduced by JUI Hua (瑞華), he became a reserve member of the Communist Party. However, JUI Hua was assassinated shortly thereafter, and the local organization disintegrated. WU Wen-kuo re-established his connection with the CCP after the Japanese surrender, through HSU Hsun-chih (許詢志). He became headmaster of a democratic public school run by the Party and also worked in the supply room of the Chiao Shang Kung Pao. The Party expects him to take great responsibility, but he is indifferent and inclined to liberalism, and is still only a reserve member. In the spring of 1948 the leaders in Manila recommended that he go to Hong Kong for morale adjustment.

#### General Summary of his thought:

Excellent points: Foundation of thought is unblemished. Having a good sense of righteousness.

Shortcomings: (1) Thought and concept: Personal liberalism. Life indifferent. Self-conceited, assuming the air of a dignitary.

(2) Method of thought: Not at home with theory. Just depend upon his experience of life and work and his strong active ability.

Commit empiricism of subjective theory.

3. CHENG Ching-yi (鄭清怡), also known as CHENG Chien-i (鄭建益), is 29 years old and married. His father, a native of Yungchun, Fukien, was a merchant in Celebes, Netherlands East Indies, when Ching-yi was born. Nine years later he decided to return to China with his family, and settled in Amoy, where Ching-yi attended school for five years. When he was 14 years old, Ching-yi left school and went to the Philippines. For a time he worked as a guide for tourists, and later was employed in a shop.

During the period from 1934 to 1938 he came under the influence of HUNG Chien-chao (洪建超) and the Armed People's Association, Philippines branch. In 1939 he went to Manila and joined the Communist-directed

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shop-workers' association, and was chief secretary of the branch. In 1940 he was elected to membership in the executive committee of the shop-workers' association, and in the summer of that year joined the Communist Party. In less than a year he was promoted to membership on the Shop Movement Committee, and soon after became its secretary.

During the Japanese occupation he was a member of the Manila Municipal Committee, secretary of the South Island Committee, and an executive member of the Overseas Chinese Working Committee. In 1945, having made a mistake, he was relieved of the responsibilities of leadership in the Party. He was chief secretary to the Shop Federation, and later a member of the standing committee of the amalgamated Shop and Labor Federations, and concurrently in charge of the public relations section.

In 1947, due to the political situation in the Philippines, he moved his family to Hong Kong, where he is a partner in the Kin Yick Company (建益公司).

Main shortcomings:

Subjective dogmatism. Lack of spirit to pursue the facts. Making a decision on a matter lightly by just basing on the sentiment of my subjective view and unilateral observation. Failing to pursue advancement in study and taking everything as simple and "nothing."

Self-conceited heroism. Look down upon others. Do not like to consult others in doing anything. Do a thing on own decision without consulting others. Find faults with others without examining my own. In face of something against the will always grumble. Selfish conception of dishonesty. Only go about with those friends whose help I need. In face of adverse conditions try to look for my own future.

Main good points:

Having ability to do work generally. Good power of decision. Possess a feeling of righteousness. Enthusiastic to work when the thought and conception are up in my mind. Have good sense of responsibility.

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